

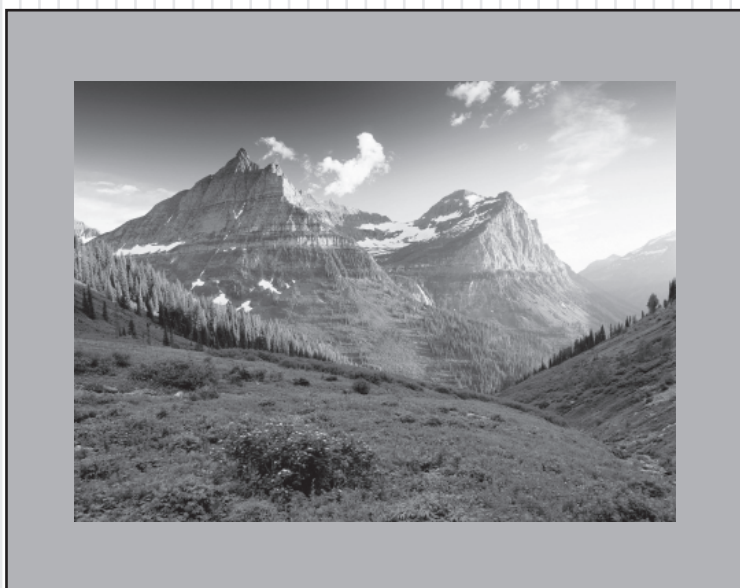
Montana *Comprehensive Assessment* *System* (MontCAS, Phase 2 CRT)

Student Name:

School Name:

Teacher/Class:

GRADE 6
COMMON RELEASED ITEMS
SPRING 2007



OPI

OFFICE OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION



General Directions

This test contains six sessions: three in reading and three in mathematics. The sessions are made up of multiple-choice questions and questions for which you must show your work or write out your answers. Write your answers to all of the questions in your Student Response Booklet. For the reading parts of the test, read each selection before answering the questions.

For each multiple-choice question, choose the best answer. Fill in the bubble in your Student Response Booklet that corresponds to your answer choice for that question.

Some questions ask you to show your work or to write out your answers. Write your answers to these questions in the spaces provided in your Student Response Booklet. Your answers must fit in the spaces provided. Any part of an answer outside the box might not be scored.

Be sure to answer all parts of each question, and to answer completely. For example, if a question asks you to explain your reasoning or show your work, be sure to do so. You can receive points for a partially correct answer, so try to answer every question.

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Reading Session 1

This test session includes reading selections, multiple-choice questions, and a question for which you must write out your answer. After you read each selection, answer the questions about it in the spaces provided in your Student Response Booklet. You may not use a dictionary or any other reference tool during this session.

This story is a traditional folktale from the American south. Read the story and then answer the questions that follow.

Rooster's Feast

A Folktale from the American South

Marilyn Helmer

One day, Cat and Dog decided to prepare a great harvest feast. They invited all their friends and neighbors, including Rooster.

"I will come," said Rooster, who thought he was better than every other creature on the farm. "But be sure to serve food worthy of my company. I will expect to see steaming platters of delicious vegetables from the harvest. And make sure that no one starts to eat before me." Then he threw his head back so that the bright feathers on his neck glistened in the sun.

"You will not be disappointed," said Cat and Dog.

On the day of the feast, a large table was set up in the barnyard, loaded with huge platters of food. One by one, the animals came. The wonderful smells made their noses twitch and their mouths water. But they were much too polite to begin eating until every guest was present.

Rooster was late. When he finally arrived, he made a grand entrance, strutting and crowing and puffing up his feathers. He hurried over to the table to see the feast that Cat and Dog had prepared. But Rooster's eyes nearly popped out of his head, for the platters were heaped with plain old cornbread!

Rooster stared at Cat and Dog. "You promised me a feast!" he squawked. "Is this all you have to offer? I eat cornbread every day! Where are the steaming vegetables? Do not waste my time again!" Then he ruffled his feathers and strutted away in a huff.

"Wait!" said Cat. "We have prepared a wonderful feast, just as we promised!"

"Please stay and eat with us," said Dog.

"Enjoy your feast without me," Rooster clucked.

So everyone began to eat. And as they ate, laughter and merriment filled the air.

Rooster could not resist looking back to see what all the hub-bub was about. To his amazement, he saw that the cornbread was only a crust. Beneath the crust were heaps of delicious, steaming vegetables. There were fresh carrots, peas, corn, beans, yams, potatoes, and tomatoes. There were plump apple dumplings and yummy peach cobbles.

Cat and Dog had kept their promise. But Rooster was too proud to go back. He walked away with an empty stomach and a heavy heart. And to this day—even when there is food in front of him—Rooster scratches at the dirt to make sure that something better is not hidden underneath.



Mark your answers to questions 1 through 5 in the section marked "Reading—Session 1" in your Student Response Booklet.

1. Why did the feast surprise Rooster?
 - A. It looked like it was only cornbread.
 - B. It was attended by all the animals.
 - C. It was made by friends who could not cook.
 - D. It smelled much better than it looked.

2. Which word has the same meaning as the phrase with "a heavy heart," used in the last paragraph?
 - A. sadly
 - B. nastily
 - C. proudly
 - D. thankfully

3. Which word **best** describes Rooster?
 - A. popular
 - B. friendly
 - C. proud
 - D. cruel

4. Which sentence states the main lesson in this story?
 - A. The early bird gets the worm.
 - B. Always finish what you set out to do.
 - C. Treat others how you would like to be treated.
 - D. Things are not always what they seem to be.

5. This story gives an explanation for why
 - A. roosters crow every morning.
 - B. roosters scratch in the dirt.
 - C. cats and roosters do not get along.
 - D. other animals ignore roosters.



This story about justice for a horse is from a collection of south Indian tales. Read the story and then answer the questions that follow.

The Bell of Justice

Cathy Spagnoli and Paramasivam Samanna

One sign of a good ruler is a willingness to right wrongs and provide justice for all. Often this was done long ago when a king or a trusted advisor went in disguise around the kingdom, rooting out any problems. At other times, a bell or signal was to be sounded when injustice had occurred.

Once in the land of Telugu speakers, a king was known for his just rule. By day and night, people felt safe in their homes or in the streets. Yet still the king searched daily for ways to improve the kingdom, to make the people more content.

One morning, he had a large bell placed in the center of the city, then sent out a royal decree:

“Let any and all who have a problem or who have suffered injustice, ring this bell at once. It is the king’s promise that any wrong will then be righted so that all, great and small, can live without worry.”

The bell was often silent, for there were few complaints in the land. Yet when it rang, the king himself came to hear the problem and quickly send soldiers to have justice done. Thus the citizens lived happily, praising the king.

Now in this kingdom lived an old soldier and his old horse. Although the horse had been the soldier’s companion for many years, he now found the effort of feeding the horse to be a trouble. “After all,” thought the soldier, “she is only a horse. Let her find food for herself.” Soon the soldier let her go, and she wandered sadly through the city, seeking a little grass to eat.

One day the horse was nibbling some weeds near the bell when a merchant walked past and suddenly stopped. “The bell’s rope looks very weak,

I must go tell the palace guards,” he thought. “But the rope might fall off before it can be replaced. I’ll put something up for now.” He looked around and found some strong vine growing nearby. Quickly he pulled out a long piece, attached it to the bell, then walked away, planning to tell the guards the next day.

Just then, the hungry horse looked up. When she saw the inviting green vine, she started at once to eat and eat. As she chewed, she pulled the bell back and forth, back and forth, causing a loud, steady ring. Hearing the bell, the king sent his soldiers to find out the problem. They soon saw the horse.

“What a clever horse,” they said. “Now what could be her problem?”

“She looks quite weak,” said one guard. “Let us find her owner and inquire about her health.” After questioning a number of people, they found the soldier. They soon heard of his neglect, so he was brought to the king’s court.

“This poor animal deserves justice too,” said the king. “No one shall be refused help in my kingdom. She served you for many years, so you must care for her now. From this day on, you must give her what is fair and see that she never goes in want.”

The soldier left, feeling most guilty, and led his horse home. Thus, until the horse died a gentle death of old age, the soldier took good care of her. He shared what he had with a willing heart, pleased to live in a land where even animals could find justice.



Mark your answers to questions 6 through 10 in the section marked "Reading—Session 1" in your Student Response Booklet.

6. In the sentence, "Once in the land of Telugu speakers, a king was known for his just rule," which word could **best** be used in place of just?
- A. strict
 - B. fair
 - C. only
 - D. kind
7. Why was the old soldier brought to the king's court?
- A. The merchant told the king there was injustice in his kingdom.
 - B. The guards found out he owned the abandoned horse.
 - C. The soldier wanted to ask for the king's advice about how to feed the horse.
 - D. The king heard the bell ringing and summoned the soldier to his court.
8. How did the old soldier's attitude change during the story?
- A. from unconcerned to caring
 - B. from angry to happy
 - C. from loving to thoughtless
 - D. from worried to calm
9. What is the **main** idea of this story?
- A. People should treat animals kindly.
 - B. All living things should be treated fairly.
 - C. Kings should care for old soldiers.
 - D. Soldiers should learn to solve their own problems.
10. This story is a folktale, which means it **most likely** was
- A. based on the actions of real people.
 - B. originally performed as a play.
 - C. passed from generation to generation.
 - D. written by a famous ancient storyteller.



Mountain biking is a fun sport, but like all sports it can be dangerous. This article tells how to prevent and treat injuries. Read the article and then answer the questions that follow.

A Bump in the Road

(What Road?)

Brion O'Connor

Mountain biking has its share of injuries. Here's how to handle them.

2 Any sport that mixes two wheels, mud, rocks and slippery roots is going to feature its share of injuries. Here's how to handle the hurt of mountain biking. (When in doubt see a doctor.)

3 + **Cuts, scrapes, puncture wounds.** Rinse the injured area thoroughly with clean water, apply antibiotic ointment and cover it. If a cut is bleeding badly—common for facial and scalp lacerations—apply pressure.

Inspect scrapes for imbedded dirt and rocks. Some puncture wounds require tetanus shots.

+ **Fractures.** Wrist fractures are a common biking injury, but awkward falls can lead to a number of breaks.

6 Hairline fractures can be mistaken for bad bruises. "If it's swollen at all, or painful, it's worth it to have it checked out," says Dr. Sean O'Connor (the author's brother), a sports medicine specialist in New Hampshire.

7 Open or compound fractures (the broken bone sticks through the skin) should be rinsed clean and covered. Support the injury with a splint fashioned from branches and spare inner tubes.

8 + **Collarbone/shoulder injuries.** This is the classic mountain bike injury. When a rider is pitched over the handlebars and hits the ground with an outstretched arm, the shock can travel up the arm, snapping the collarbone.

Landing directly on the shoulder can also cause a shoulder separation. Grabbing a tree while falling can result in a shoulder dislocation. All require immediate medical attention.

10 If you suspect a collarbone break, immobilize the arm. Fashion a sling from spare inner tubes, pinning the arm to the chest with the elbow bent at a right angle. Don't ride. Apply ice and see a doctor as soon as possible.

+ **Head and neck injuries.** These are potentially the most severe. Never move an unconscious rider unless he is lying facedown in water.

"If someone hits his head hard enough to suffer a concussion that knocks him out, you have to assume he can have a neck or spine injury as well," Dr. O'Connor says. "If you move the injured person, you can convert a neck fracture into a spinal cord injury." That can lead to paralysis.

Try waking an unconscious man by talking to him. Send for help and sit tight.

If the rider never loses consciousness and is just knocked silly—double or blurred



vision, slurred speech, nausea or loss of memory—wait until he is fully awake and then walk him out of the woods.

Any impact with enough force to knock someone out also ruined the helmet. Replace it.

+ **Eye wounds.** These are the most common—and most preventable injuries. A bug or leaf in your eye can lead to a fall. Worse, twigs and sharp rocks can damage the eye itself, from corneal abrasions (scratched eye ball) to puncture wounds.

Cover an injured eye with a clean patch. Don't rinse it. Better yet, invest in eye protection. Use cycle glasses with high-impact lenses.

16

BE PREPARED

Follow these time-honored cycling rules:

- Always wear a helmet and eye protection.
- Ride with a buddy or, if you must pedal solo, let someone know where you're going and how long you'll be gone.
- Bring a medical kit. Adventure Medical Kits (1-800-324-3517; www.adventuremedicalkits.com) offers a variety of packages that fit into your hydration pack. Also try Outdoor Research (1-888-467-4327; www.outdoorgear.com/catalog/medical) and Wilderness Medical (1-800-858-7430; www.wilderness.medical.com)
- Study first aid. *The Boy Scout Handbook* and *Fieldbook* (BSA Supply; 1-800-323-0732; www.scoutstuff.org) have sections telling you what to do for these and other emergencies.

Injury	Treatment	Additional Information
Cuts, scrapes, puncture wounds	Clean, apply antibiotic, and cover.	A tetanus shot may be needed.
Fractures	Clean and cover. Splint the break.	See a doctor.
Collarbone/shoulder injuries	Immobilize the arm.	See a doctor immediately.
Head and neck injuries	Send for help. Try to awaken an unconscious rider.	Do not move or shake an unconscious rider.
Eye wounds	Cover with a patch and do not rinse.	Call a doctor to determine if medical attention is needed.



Mark your answers to questions 11 through 21 in the section marked “Reading—Session 1” in your Student Response Booklet.

Use the dictionary entry below to answer question 11.

feature *v* **1.** to give special attention to
v **2.** to have or include as a prominent part or characteristic
v **3.** to depict or outline the features of
v **4.** to depict mentally; imagine

11. Which definition of the word feature is used in paragraph 2?
- A. definition 1
 - B. definition 2
 - C. definition 3
 - D. definition 4
12. In paragraph 3, which word has the same meaning as the word laceration?
- A. area
 - B. antibiotic
 - C. cut
 - D. scalp
13. As used in paragraph 7, a splint is
- A. a bandage for a head wound.
 - B. a cast for a fractured wrist.
 - C. a support for a broken bone.
 - D. a sling for an injured collarbone.
14. Which sentence is an opinion from the article?
- A. “Hairline fractures can be mistaken for bad bruises.” (paragraph 6)
 - B. “This is the classic mountain bike injury.” (paragraph 8)
 - C. “Apply ice and see a doctor as soon as possible.” (paragraph 10)
 - D. “A bug or leaf in your eye can lead to a fall.” (paragraph 16)
15. What should you do to help an unconscious rider?
- A. Carry the rider to safety.
 - B. Lift the rider onto her feet.
 - C. Talk to the rider to wake her up.
 - D. Shake the rider until she awakens.
16. According to the article, which kind of injury is **most** preventable?
- A. fractures
 - B. collarbone injuries
 - C. head and neck injuries
 - D. eye wounds



17. Based on the article, what is a good reason for not riding alone?
- A. One person must be available to ride for help.
 - B. It is best to have immediate help in case of injury.
 - C. People who ride alone tend to get lost more often.
 - D. People who ride alone have more serious accidents.
18. Which column of information would be **most** important to add to the chart?
- A. how to care for specific injuries
 - B. actions to avoid specific injuries
 - C. types of cuts, scrapes, and wounds
 - D. kinds of doctors for different injuries
19. What is the purpose of the words that appear in **bold** in the main part of the article?
- A. They introduce new topics.
 - B. They define new words.
 - C. They highlight different treatments.
 - D. They tell where to find information.
20. How is this article organized?
- A. Ideas are grouped together by type of injury.
 - B. Injuries with the same treatments are grouped together.
 - C. Injuries are discussed in order from least to most serious.
 - D. Different kinds of injuries are compared and contrasted.
21. Where would you **most likely** find this article?
- A. in an atlas
 - B. in a science textbook
 - C. in a sports magazine
 - D. in an encyclopedia

Write your answer to question 22 in the space provided for it in your Student Response Booklet.

22. Use information from this article to explain **two** ways to prevent injuries and **two** ways to treat injuries. Use information from the article to support your answer.

Reading Session 2

This test session includes reading selections and multiple-choice questions. After you read each selection, answer the questions about it in the spaces provided in your Student Response Booklet. You may not use a dictionary or any other reference tool during this session.

Reusing things is another way of recycling them. This article tells about paper bags and a fun project you can do while reusing the bags. Read the article and then answer the questions that follow.

Earth Wise: Recycling Paper Is in the Bag

Alex Layne

Before you drop something into a garbage can, ask yourself, can I use this for anything else? If the answer is no, then ask yourself, can this be recycled?

If you're about to throw out a brown paper grocery bag, then the answer to both questions is yes!

Brown paper grocery bags can be reused in crafts like the one on this page. They can also be reused at the grocery store or used to bag other goods to be recycled, such as newspapers.

Once the bags are worn out, you can send them on to be recycled. If your town doesn't recycle them, call the recycling coordinator in your area to see how you could start a bag recycling program.

Pretty soon, recycling paper will be in the bag!

Here are some quick facts about grocery bags.

- * Today's paper grocery bag was invented in 1883.
- * Paper grocery bags can hold up to twenty pounds of groceries or recycled materials.
- * Americans now recycle more paper than is sent to landfills.

- * An Oregon couple wanted to see how many times they could recycle a grocery bag. They kept taking it to the grocery store when they went shopping. The bag was reused ninety-eight times!
- * Brown paper bags can be recycled into pulp and used to make writing paper, cardboard boxes, and even new grocery bags.

Cool crayon shirt (M. H. Martin)

Materials:

- * light-colored T-shirt or sweatshirt
- * Crayons
- * Crayon sharpener
- * Aluminum foil
- * Paper grocery bags
- * Iron
- * Wax paper

Directions:

1. Place the foil inside the shirt to separate the front and back.
2. Use the crayons to draw the outline of your design on the shirt. You may need to trace your drawing more than once to make the outline heavy.



3. Use the crayon sharpener to make colored shavings. Arrange the shavings on the shirt to fill in between the lines or to make abstract designs.
4. Ask for permission to use the iron, or get an adult to help you. Preheat the iron to the correct temperature setting for your shirt.
5. Make sure that the shirt is completely flat. Place a paper grocery bag over your design. Then put wax paper over the grocery bag.
6. Being careful not to move the paper, iron the paper until many wax stains appear on the paper. Slowly remove the paper from the shirt.
7. Place a clean grocery bag on top of your design and continue ironing. Replace the bag when it becomes heavily stained with wax. Repeat this process until no more stains appear.

Your masterpiece is finished!

Mark your answers to questions 23 through 27 in the section marked "Reading—Session 2" in your Student Response Booklet.

23. What section of the article states some benefits of recycling paper bags?
 - A. the quick facts
 - B. the introduction
 - C. the materials section
 - D. the directions section
24. In the T-shirt project, why does the T-shirt or sweatshirt need to be light-colored?
 - A. The colors will show more clearly.
 - B. The wax will stick better.
 - C. The crayons will melt more thoroughly.
 - D. The tin foil will not get too hot.



25. In the T-shirt project, which step comes next after preheating the iron?

- A. ironing the T-shirt
- B. putting a paper bag over the design
- C. arranging the crayon shavings
- D. tracing the design on the T-shirt

26. What is the purpose of the iron used in the T-shirt project?

- A. to smooth the shirt
- B. to flatten the grocery bag
- C. to pick up the wax
- D. to melt the shavings

27. Which statement is a fact based on information from the article?

- A. Recycling is easier than reusing.
- B. Coordinating a recycling program can be fun.
- C. More paper is recycled than is thrown away.
- D. People are foolish if they do not recycle.



These poems describe a majestic bird that is often seen in Montana. Read the poems and then answer the questions that follow.

Hawk Mountain Morning

It begins with the mountain
and the pewter tones of morning.

Broken, uneven boulders lead
to the sloping edges of the summit.

- 5 The silence weaves itself
upon a valley of red and brown.

In a single moment above plowed fields,
the richness of hawk wings
defines the autumn sky.

- 10 My heart soars to see
the moving flow of wind
against slender, hollow bones.

—*Florence McGinn*

If I Were a Hawk

Students read a poem titled “If I Were a Hawk” and then answered questions that followed. Due to copyright restrictions, the passage cannot be released to the public over the Internet. For more information, see the copyright citation below.

“If I Were a Hawk” from *The Dreams of Hummingbirds* by Mary Ann Coleman. Published by Albert Whitman & Company. Copyright © 1993 by Mary Ann Coleman.



Mark your answers to questions 28 through 32 in the section marked “Reading—Session 2” in your Student Response Booklet.

28. In line 4 of “Hawk Mountain Morning,” the word summit means
- A. rock.
 - B. top.
 - C. field.
 - D. cloud.
29. How does the speaker **most likely** feel when she says, “My heart soars” in line 10 of “Hawk Mountain Morning”?
- A. excited
 - B. frightened
 - C. cautious
 - D. amused
30. In “If I Were a Hawk,” the poet uses language that portrays the hawk as
- A. delicate.
 - B. colorless.
 - C. dangerous.
 - D. powerful.
31. Which statement is true about **both** poems?
- A. Both take a bird’s-eye view.
 - B. Both relate the bird and the sky.
 - C. Both take place in autumn.
 - D. Both describe a thunderstorm.
32. Both poems use language that appeals **most** to the reader’s sense of
- A. hearing.
 - B. taste.
 - C. sight.
 - D. smell.

Reading Session 3

This test session includes reading selections, multiple-choice questions, and a question for which you must write out your answer. After you read each selection, answer the questions about it in the spaces provided in your Student Response Booklet. You may not use a dictionary or any other reference tool during this session.

Babysitting is a great way to make money when you're young. This article tells ways to make your babysitting business boom. Read the article and then answer the questions that follow.

Babysitting Business

Everyone would like to have a little extra spending money. Some children get an allowance for doing chores. Other children try to think of jobs to do around their neighborhood. Babysitting younger children can be a great way for enterprising young people to make money. To be a successful babysitter, there are some rules to keep in mind.

Seven Simple Rules to Successful Babysitting

1. **Manners**

Always be polite. Being nice goes a long way. Parents can be worried about leaving their children with a young person. Being polite to parents and their children will help to make them feel more trusting of a younger sitter.

2. **Friendliness**

Have a good rapport with children. If your charges are comfortable with you, then the parents will feel better about letting you sit with their children. Bring simple treats such as stickers or wrapped candy to give to the children when you arrive and throughout your time with them. Make sure that you get permission from the parents to give the children any treats.

3. **Responsibility**

Always do the responsible thing. Make sure that the children know that you are in charge. Have all the emergency telephone numbers handy.

4. **Be prepared**

Have some planned activities for the children. Things always go smoother if there are things planned for the children to do. Games and art projects keep little hands and minds busy so as not to get into mischief. Be sure that you clean up any mess that is made from any activities that you conduct with the children.

5. **Be on time**

If the parents want you to be at their house at 6:00 p.m., make sure that you arrive at 6:00 p.m. or even a few minutes earlier. If the parents are going to take you back to their house, make sure that you are ready when they arrive to pick you up.

6. **Decide on your fee**

Be clear and definite about your babysitting fees. Inform the parents what you charge for each hour of babysitting.



7. **Advertise your business**

Make a flyer and pass it out around your neighborhood to the neighbors that you and your family know. Focus on families that have young children. Provide names of people who know of your babysitting skills. These people can serve as references so that interested parents can inquire about your past babysitting experiences.

If your parents are worried that you may be too young, you can always sit with the children at your own home with your parents. Having your family at home will also help parents feel more secure about leaving their children with you. However, you need to make sure that you are the one watching over the children and keeping them happy.

A successful business takes time, effort, and dedication. As you gain experience you will find what works for you in having parents and children want you to serve as their babysitter. You will be well on your way to building a successful babysitting business.

Mark your answers to questions 46 through 50 in the section marked “Reading—Session 3” in your Student Response Booklet.

46. According to the article, how can a babysitter show children who is in charge?

- A. by bringing them treats
- B. by helping them clean up
- C. by planning activities
- D. by acting responsibly

47. Which section of the article discusses how to keep children busy when you are babysitting?

- A. “Manners”
- B. “Responsibility”
- C. “Be prepared”
- D. “Be on time”

48. What is the most likely reason the article recommends focusing advertising on families with young children?

- A. They may be willing to pay higher fees for babysitters.
- B. They may be more willing to use inexperienced babysitters.
- C. They read advertisements more often than other families.
- D. They will need babysitters for more years than families with older children.



49. Based on the article, which person would be the **best** reference for a babysitting business?

- A. a satisfied customer
- B. a friendly neighbor
- C. a former teacher
- D. a close friend

50. Which are the **best** words to use in an Internet search to find fun things to do with children?

- A. “babysitting activities”
- B. “starting a babysitting business”
- C. “best babysitting safety tips”
- D. “rules for babysitting”

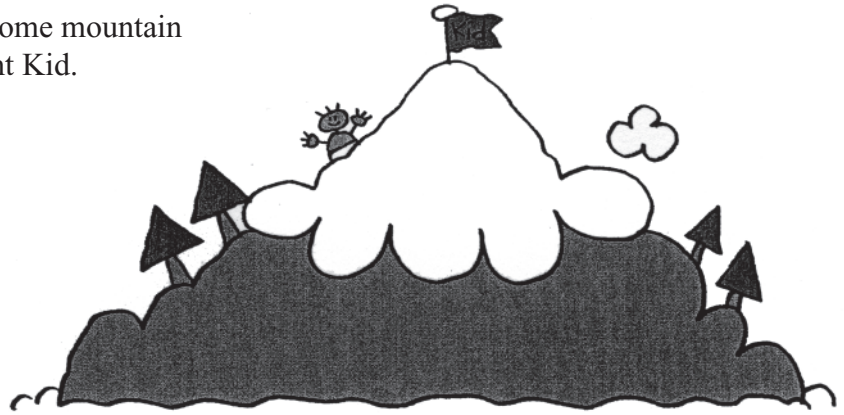


There are many different kinds of maps, and they each have a special purpose. This passage is about topographical maps. Read the passage and then answer the questions that follow.

The Ups and Downs of Topos

Michael DiSpezio

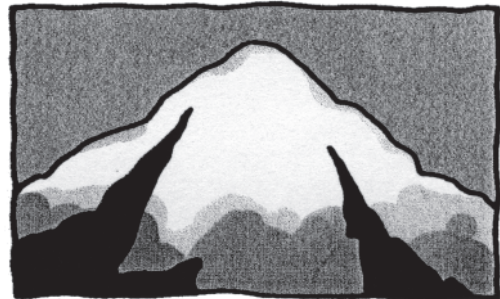
May we present the most awesome mountain this side of the universe: Mount Kid.



On a political map, Mount Kid might look like:



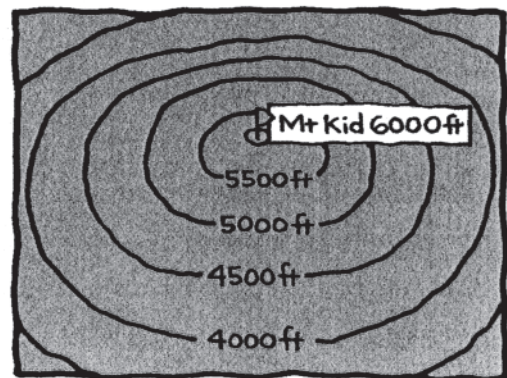
On a physical map, Mount Kid might look like:



Either way, there isn't a wealth of information about the mountain's shape, slope, or terrain.

In order to see the "ups" and "downs" of the land, you need a topographic map—or "topo" for short. Unlike other maps, the topo has contour lines. They trace out the specific elevations of a terrain.

Here's a topographic map of Mount Kid. Each of the contour lines identifies an elevation. These contours are measured in meters and separated by an interval of 500 feet.



To better understand a topographic map, let's build the following with a lump of clay, different-colored yarns, a pencil, and a ruler.

1. Shape the clay into a fist-sized mountain.
2. Hold the pencil point level at a height of $\frac{1}{2}$ inch (or approximately 1 cm).
3. Poke a series of $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch (1-cm)-high marks around the mountain.
4. Place a "ring" of yarn around the marks.
5. Hold the pencil point at a height of 1 inch (2 cm).
6. Poke a series of 1-inch (2-cm) marks around the mountain and connect them with a different-colored yarn.
7. Continue raising the pencil and placing marks until the top of the mountain is reached.

To get a topographic view, look straight down on the mountain top. The yarn rings represent contour lines. Contour lines that are positioned close together show a quick, or steep change in the land. Contour lines that are spaced more apart represent a slow, gradual slope.

Mark your answers to questions 51 through 55 in the section marked "Reading—Session 3" in your Student Response Booklet.

51. Terrain comes from a word meaning "of the earth." In this passage, terrain refers to a mountain's
- A. physical features.
 - B. height and width.
 - C. popularity with hikers.
 - D. distance from other mountains.

52. What is the purpose of a topographical map?
- A. to show borders between states
 - B. to show different climates
 - C. to show changes in altitude
 - D. to show distances between locations



53. What is the pencil used for in this activity?

- A. to mark where the yarn should go
- B. to record the elevations on paper
- C. to indicate the top of the mountain
- D. to make the yarn stick to the clay

54. What should you do after you place the first ring of yarn on the clay?

- A. create a new mountain of clay
- B. begin marking the second ring
- C. put yarn on the next ring
- D. poke the first set of holes

55. Which is an example of the author's use of humor in this passage?

- A. including the picture of the physical map
- B. describing how to make a topographic map
- C. using the word "lump" to describe the clay
- D. naming the mountain "Mt. Kid"



Cloyd, a Native American teenager, has gone to live and work on a ranch with the elderly Walter. In this story, they are building a fence on the ranch. Read the story and then answer the questions that follow.

Digging Postholes

Will Hobbs

The June days and Cloyd's line of completed postholes advanced steadily. His blisters healed, his hands grew callused. The white stubble on the old man's face lengthened into thick white whiskers. He said he was having a lark: he had never grown a beard in his whole life, and now he was going to. Cloyd liked the way it made him look. Like an old miner. He would look perfect, Cloyd thought, with a pick over his shoulder and leading a donkey.

Even though he didn't work with Walter during the day, Cloyd wasn't lonely. His mind was brimful of thinking as he worked the rhythm of the posthole digger. He thought about Blueboy and where they would ride that evening, and wondered if he would see another bear. The mountains he thought about, too, all the time. He'd made a promise to himself not to mention his plans to Walter until he had the fence finished, until he had proven himself, until he'd earned the mountains.

Every so often the blades of his posthole digger would strike a rock, and then Cloyd was in for a battle. First he'd try to dig another hole, but often he'd strike the same rock. Then there was no choice but to break it with the bar, and he would slam the bar down with all his might. He found a fierce satisfaction in breaking rock. And he knew the sound carried up to Walter in the field. The old man was surprised with how hard he could work and how many holes he had dug. Cloyd had never worked this hard before; he was surprising himself. In the early afternoon Walter would ring the porch bell, and they would eat a big meal. Then he'd go back to his postholes and work until Walter called him for supper.

In the evenings Cloyd would hurry out to saddle up the roan and take him for a ride. Blueboy could run like anything. The horse liked him, and he knew it. Cloyd felt good streaming along the river road with the wind in his hair. He talked to the horse all the time. The horse was the only one who knew his secret name and his secret plans.

Late in the evenings, Walter would read his mining journals. Cloyd liked to ask him what it was like in the high country. "Tell me about the mountains up real high," he'd say, "like where your mine is."

Walter would stroke his whiskers. "Oh, there's nothin' like it. Most beautiful country I've ever seen."

"Is there much water?"

"Oh, there's water everywhere. Little trickles runnin' off snowbanks, ponds, lakes, creeks, streams, baby rivers....Some places the ground's so wet it's like walkin' on a sponge. It's as green as can be, and there's wildflowers everywhere you look."

"How high are the tops of the mountains?"

"Punch holes in the sky."

"Can you climb to the top?"

"If you got wings."

"What happens to the animals when winter comes?"

"Freeze solid," said the old man, with his tongue in his cheek. "Wouldn't you?"

It was a good time, talking about the mountains in the parlor. Walter would set his mining journal aside, the tiredness would leave his eyes, and a faraway look would come over him as he spoke. Cloyd liked to see him scratch his whiskers. He liked this old man, Walter Landis.



Mark your answers to questions 56 through 66 in the section marked “Reading—Session 3” in your Student Response Booklet.

56. Why did Cloyd work so hard?
- A. He wanted to prove himself.
 - B. He had more fences to repair.
 - C. He was worried about staying too long.
 - D. He knew Walter liked to be alone.
57. In paragraph 4, roan is a kind of
- A. horse.
 - B. post.
 - C. road.
 - D. river.
58. The author uses the word streaming in paragraph 4 to show
- A. how inexperienced the rider was.
 - B. how graceful the horse was.
 - C. how difficult the work was.
 - D. how dangerous the trail was.
59. Why does the author include the conversation between Walter and Cloyd in paragraphs 5 through 14?
- A. It gives important new information about the mine.
 - B. It shows the relationship between the two characters.
 - C. It explains how the two got to know each other.
 - D. It is a sign of the frightening events to come.
60. Which word has the same meaning as the word trickles in paragraph 8?
- A. floods
 - B. sponges
 - C. lakes
 - D. flows
61. In paragraph 8, the simile “like walkin’ on a sponge” is used to show
- A. how far the mine was.
 - B. how soft the earth was.
 - C. how pretty the lakes were.
 - D. how cold the mountains were.
62. What does the last paragraph tell you about Walter?
- A. He was tired of working so hard.
 - B. He cared a great deal about the mountains.
 - C. He depended on others more than he wanted.
 - D. He had not told many people about his dreams.
63. Based on the story, which is a usual part of Walter’s way of life?
- A. hard work
 - B. kind neighbors
 - C. useless land
 - D. good friends



64. Which is an opinion based on the story?
- A. Walter dug postholes all day long.
 - B. Walter described the mountains' beauty.
 - C. Cloyd told his secrets to the horse.
 - D. Cloyd worked harder than most people.
65. How does the author tell the events in the story?
- A. in the order that Cloyd remembers them
 - B. in the order in which they occurred
 - C. as flashbacks that Walter experiences
 - D. by comparing how each character views them

66. What is the **best** way to find a recent interview with this author?
- A. look up "Digging Postholes" in an encyclopedia
 - B. explore the interview section of a library
 - C. enter the author's name into an Internet search engine
 - D. search in the fiction section of a library

Write your answer to question 67 in the space provided for it in your Student Response Booklet.

67. Describe the relationship between Walter and Cloyd. Be sure to use details from the story in your response.

**NO TEST MATERIAL
ON THIS PAGE**

Mathematics

Session 1 (Calculator)

This test session includes multiple-choice questions and a question for which you must show your work or write out your answer. You may use a calculator during this session.

Mark your answers to questions 1 through 24 in the section marked "Mathematics—Session 1 (Calculator)" in your Student Response Booklet.

1. A company reported earnings of \$1.247 billion last year. Which is another way of writing this number?

A. \$ 1,247,000
B. \$ 12,470,000
C. \$ 124,700,000
D. \$1,247,000,000

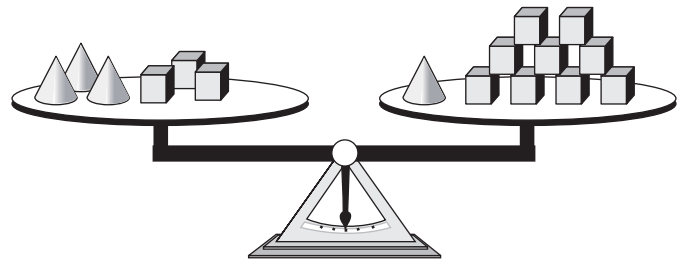
2. Every month, Patty will replace a different section of old fencing on her ranch. The amount of fencing she plans to replace in each of the first four months is shown below.

Month	Fencing to Be Replaced (in feet)
1	1355
2	1240
3	1125
4	1010

The pattern of the first four months continues. How much fencing will Patty replace during the fifth month?

A. 895 feet
B. 575 feet
C. 505 feet
D. 115 feet

Use the balanced scale shown below to answer question 3.



3. How many cubes will it take to balance one cone?

A. 3
B. 4
C. 5
D. 6

4. Carla created the number pattern below.

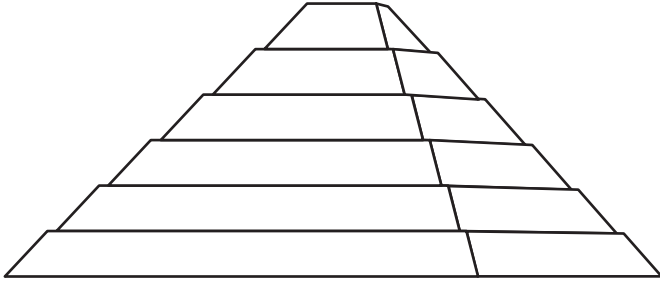
6, 18, 54, 162, . . .

What would be the seventh number in Carla's pattern?

A. 198
B. 486
C. 1458
D. 4374



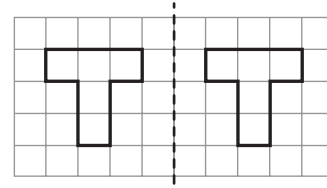
5. The oldest Egyptian pyramids were step pyramids, like the one shown below.



The faces of the steps outlined in the picture are best represented as trapezoids. Which statement about the trapezoids is true?

- A. They are congruent.
 - B. Their heights are approximately equal.
 - C. Their bases are approximately equal.
 - D. Their areas are approximately equal.
6. Roger found a rectangular piece of carpet with an area of 154 square feet. One side of the piece of carpet was 14 feet long. How long was the other side?
- A. 2156 feet
 - B. 168 feet
 - C. 140 feet
 - D. 11 feet

7. Claire's math teacher asked the class to identify the transformation on an original figure that created an image figure, as shown below.

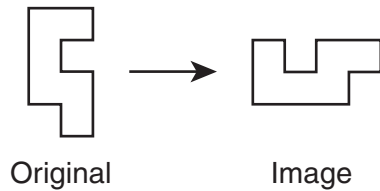


Claire answered that there were two transformations that would work. What are the two transformations?

- A. a translation 5 units to the right **and** a reflection over the dotted line
 - B. a translation 5 units to the right **and** a 180° clockwise rotation
 - C. a 90° clockwise rotation **and** a reflection over the dotted line
 - D. a 90° clockwise rotation **and** a 180° clockwise rotation
8. At Lincoln School, student tickets to the school play cost \$2 and adult tickets cost \$5. If S represents the number of student tickets sold and A represents the number of adult tickets sold, the total money raised from ticket sales can be represented with this expression:
- $$2S + 5A$$
- How much money was raised if 140 students and 215 adults attended the play?
- A. \$ 355
 - B. \$1130
 - C. \$1355
 - D. \$1775



Look at the transformation shown below.



9. Which statement describes how the original figure was transformed into the image?
- a 90° clockwise rotation
 - a 90° counterclockwise rotation
 - a reflection over a horizontal line
 - a translation to the right
10. Bob needs to cut a 2-yard length of wood trim to finish a carpentry job, but his tape measure is labeled in inches. How many inches of wood trim does he need to cut?
- 24 inches
 - 36 inches
 - 72 inches
 - 288 inches
11. Sally bought a rare coin for \$56. Every year after her purchase, the value of the coin increases by \$7. How many years will it take for the coin to be worth \$119?
- 6
 - 7
 - 8
 - 9

12. The distance, d , in miles, that a car travels in 3 hours at a speed of r miles per hour can be found using the following formula:

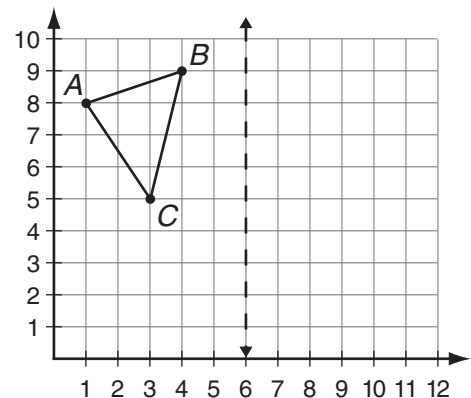
$$d = 3r$$

d = distance, in miles
 r = speed, in miles per hour

The speed, r , increases by 5 miles per hour. How many miles does the distance, d , increase?

- 5
- 8
- 15
- 25

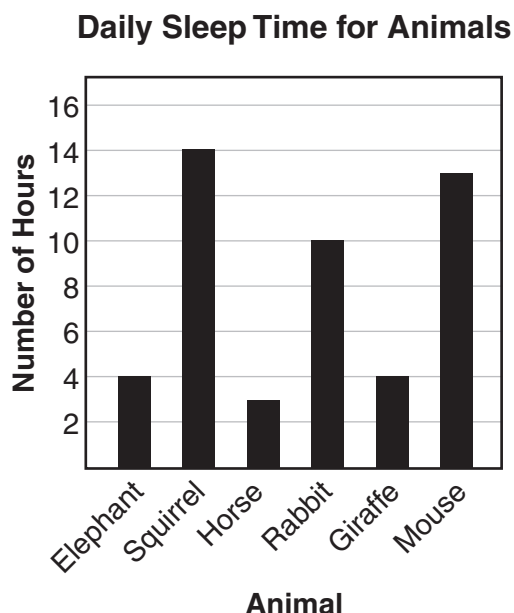
Use the diagram below to answer question 13.



13. If $\triangle ABC$ is reflected over the dotted line, what will be the new coordinates of point B ?
- (8, 9)
 - (9, 8)
 - (9, 10)
 - (10, 9)



14. The graph below shows the typical number of hours six different animals spend sleeping in a 24-hour period.



What is the **mean** number of hours for this set of data?

- A. 4
B. 7
C. 8
D. 11
15. Twenty-four thousand five people attended a concert. Which number represents this attendance?
- A. 2,405
B. 24,005
C. 24,050
D. 240,500

16. Jenna measured a wire and found that it was $5\frac{9}{16}$ inches long. Which decimal is equivalent to $5\frac{9}{16}$?

A. 5.05625
B. 5.0916
C. 5.5625
D. 5.916

17. For a science project, Angie has kept track of the weight of her new puppy over the past twelve weeks. Now she wants to display the data. Which should Angie use to **best** display her data?

A. a histogram
B. a line graph
C. a circle graph
D. a stem-and-leaf plot

18. Kevin is helping his dad build a deck. His dad needs a wrench that is larger than $\frac{5}{8}$ inch but smaller than $\frac{3}{4}$ inch. Which size wrench should Kevin choose?

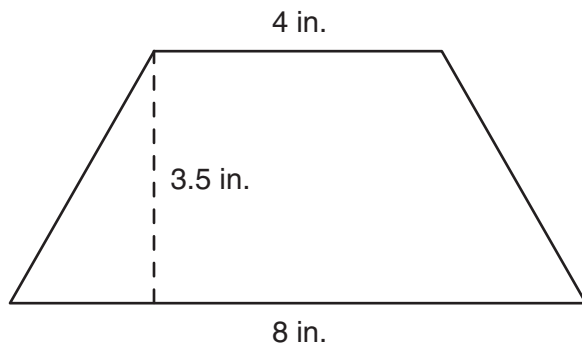
A. $\frac{1}{2}$ inch
B. $\frac{7}{8}$ inch
C. $\frac{11}{16}$ inch
D. $\frac{13}{16}$ inch



19. A park has a wishing well with two fountains. One fountain shoots water every 12 seconds. The other fountain shoots water every 30 seconds. If both fountains go off at the same time, how long will it be before they go off at the same time again?

A. 6 seconds
B. 42 seconds
C. 60 seconds
D. 120 seconds

20. Kristan is tiling her bathroom floor using tiles shaped like the trapezoid below.



What is the area of each tile?

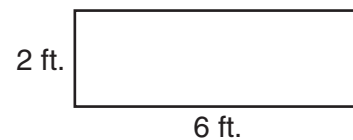
A. 10.5 square inches
B. 21 square inches
C. 42 square inches
D. 56 square inches

21. Sylvia has a car with an 8-gallon gas tank.

The car can travel 29 miles per gallon. How far could the car travel with a gas tank that is only $\frac{3}{4}$ full?

A. 58 miles
B. 116 miles
C. 174 miles
D. 232 miles

22. The diagram below shows the size of the garden Lawrence is planning.

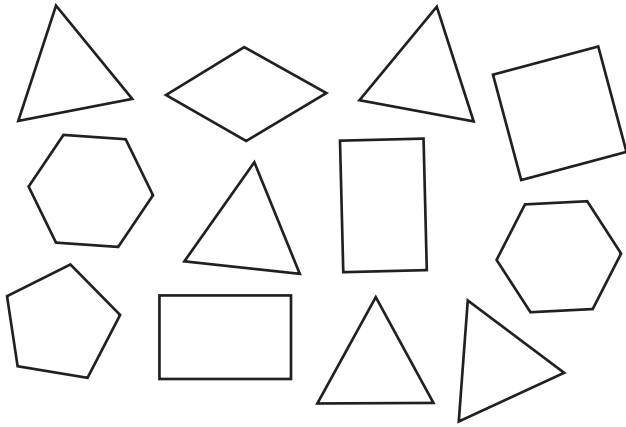


He decides to double the length and width of the garden. How do the perimeter and area of the new plan compare with those of the old plan?

A. The perimeter and area are both two times larger.
B. The perimeter and area are both four times larger.
C. The perimeter is two times larger and the area is three times larger.
D. The perimeter is two times larger and the area is four times larger.



23. Michelle puts the 12 tiles shown below in a bag.



Michelle takes a tile from the bag without looking. What is the probability that she will pick a tile with exactly 4 sides?

- A. $\frac{1}{4}$
- B. $\frac{4}{12}$
- C. $\frac{4}{8}$
- D. $\frac{8}{12}$

24. A beam of light from a star in the Milky Way travels across the galaxy. What type of geometric model **best** represents the path of the light from the star?

- A. point
- B. ray
- C. line segment
- D. line

Write your answer to question 25 in the space provided for it in your Student Response Booklet.

25. Andrew finds a 22-ounce box of cereal that costs \$1.63. The same cereal is also available in a 40-ounce box for \$3.04.
- a. If Andrew buys the 22-ounce box of cereal, how much will he be paying per ounce? Show or explain how you found your answer.
 - b. Will Andrew get a better deal if he buys the 40-ounce box of cereal? Show or explain how you found your answer.

Mathematics

Session 2A (Calculator)

This test session includes multiple-choice questions. You may use a calculator during this session.

Mark your answers to questions 26 through 30 in the section marked "Mathematics—Session 2A (Calculator)" in your Student Response Booklet.

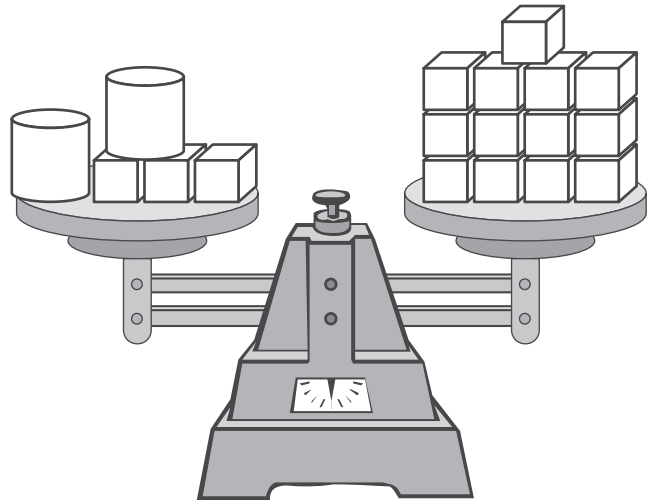
26. The table below shows the tuition for four-year public colleges and universities in a certain state.

School	Tuition
Eastern University	\$3,405
Northwest State	\$2,865
Technical Institute	\$3,491
College of Art & Science	\$3,521
Western State	\$2,723

What is the median tuition for these schools?

- A. \$2,865
 - B. \$3,405
 - C. \$3,491
 - D. \$3,521
27. The movie screen at a museum has an area of 3000 square feet. Which is most likely the height of the screen?
- A. 50 square inches
 - B. 50 inches
 - C. 50 square feet
 - D. 50 feet

28. The scale shown below is balanced.

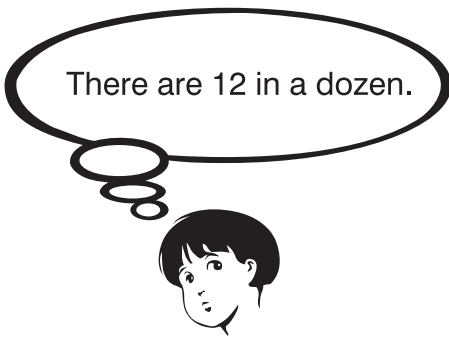


How many cubes weigh the same as one cylinder?

- A. 10 cubes
- B. 8 cubes
- C. 5 cubes
- D. 3 cubes



29. On Tuesday, the cafeteria sold 16 dozen cookies. Each cookie sold for 50¢. It costs \$1.20 to make one dozen cookies. How much money did the cafeteria make after they paid their expenses?



- A. \$ 27.20
B. \$ 76.80
C. \$ 96.00
D. \$134.40
30. Mark is deciding which outfit to wear. These are his choices.
- Tie: Blue, red, or stripes
 - Shirt: White or blue
 - Pants: Blue or tan

An outfit consists of a tie, a shirt, and a pair of pants. How many different outfits can Mark make?

- A. 6 outfits
B. 7 outfits
C. 10 outfits
D. 12 outfits

Mathematics

Session 2B (No Calculator)

This test session includes multiple-choice questions. You may NOT use a calculator during this session.

Mark your answers to questions 35 through 39 in the section marked "Mathematics—Session 2B (No Calculator)" in your Student Response Booklet.

35. Pat bought 5 pens for \$2.00. Jesse wants to buy 12 of the same kind of pens. How much will they cost?

A. \$3.60
B. \$4.40
C. \$4.80
D. \$6.00

36. Jack filled a 2-gallon bucket with water in 1 minute. Using the same faucet, how full can he fill a 100-gallon tank in 10 minutes?

A. $\frac{1}{2}$ full
B. $\frac{1}{4}$ full
C. $\frac{1}{5}$ full
D. $\frac{1}{20}$ full

37. The newspaper reported the amount of rainfall in four cities for one day in April.

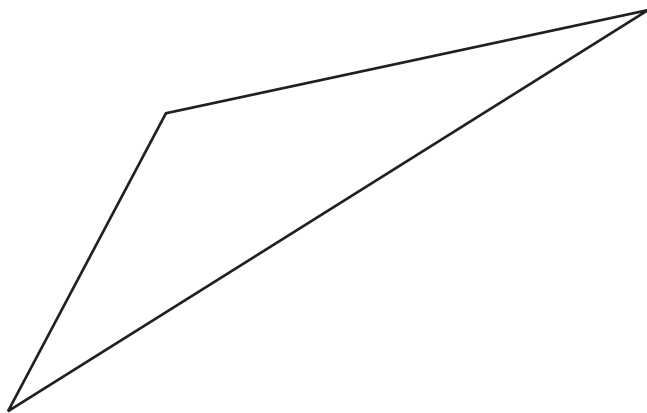
City	Amount of Rainfall (inches)
Capital City	0.55
Fryeburg	0.7
Parkton	0.35
Waterville	0.08

Which city received the most rain?

A. Capital City
B. Fryeburg
C. Parkton
D. Waterville



Use your protractor to answer question 38.



38. What is the measure of the smallest angle of the triangle?

- A. 20°
- B. 30°
- C. 40°
- D. 50°

39. Look at the pattern shown in the table below.

Input Number (n)	Output Number (s)
1	3
2	5
3	7
4	9

Which equation shows the relationship between the input number, n , and the output number, s ?

- A. $s = 3n$
- B. $s = n + 2$
- C. $s = 3n - 1$
- D. $s = 2n + 1$

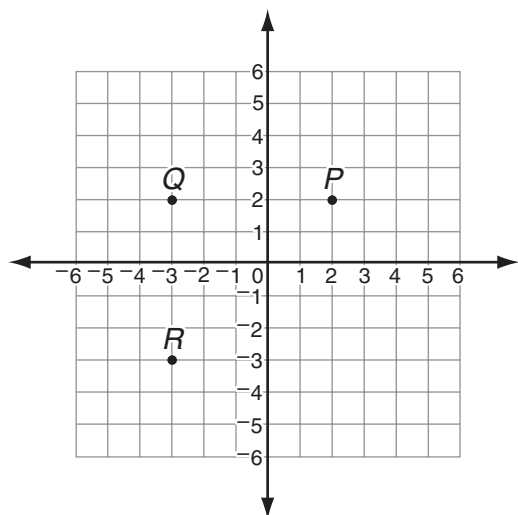
Mathematics

Session 3 (No Calculator)

This test session includes multiple-choice questions and questions for which you must show your work or write out your answer. You may NOT use a calculator during this session.

Mark your answers to questions 44 through 64 in the section marked "Mathematics—Session 3 (No Calculator)" in your Student Response Booklet.

44. The points P , Q , and R on the coordinate plane below are three vertices of a square.



What are the coordinates of the fourth vertex?

- A. $(2, -2)$
- B. $(2, -3)$
- C. $(3, -2)$
- D. $(3, -3)$

45. A recipe for punch says to mix 3 parts ginger ale with 5 parts fruit juice. Which mixture satisfies this 3:5 ratio?

- A. 4 cups of ginger ale, 6 cups of fruit juice
- B. 6 liters of ginger ale, 8 liters of fruit juice
- C. 6 quarts of ginger ale, 10 quarts of fruit juice
- D. 8 gallons of ginger ale, 15 gallons of fruit juice

46. Mandy used a coupon for a purchase at her favorite store. She paid a total of \$15. Her purchase is represented by the equation below.

$$C = P - 4$$

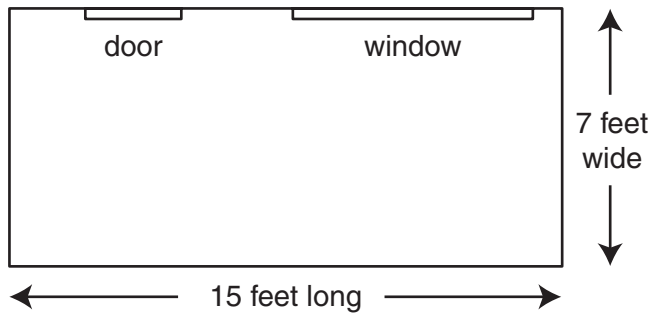
C = total price
 P = original price

What was the original price of Mandy's purchase?

- A. \$ 9
- B. \$11
- C. \$16
- D. \$19



47. Brad created the design for a porch as shown below.



He decides to make the width of the porch twice as large as it is in the original design. Which statement is true about the new design?

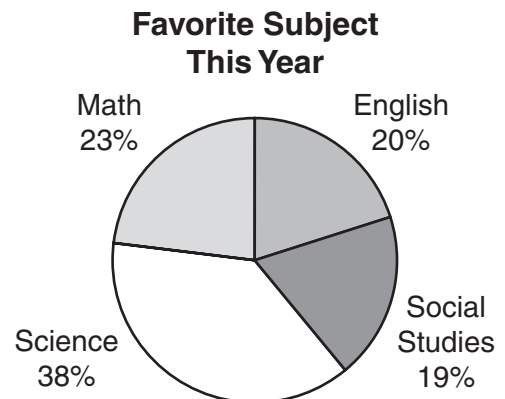
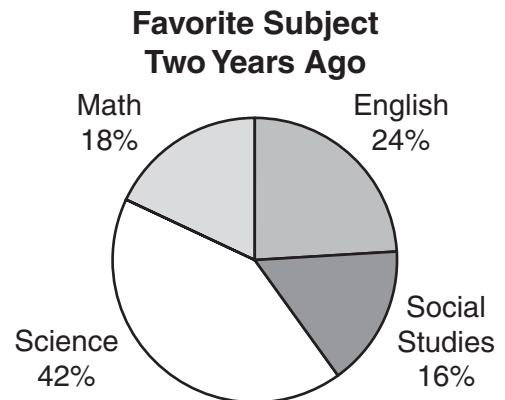
- A. It increases the perimeter of the porch by 7 feet.
 - B. It increases the area of the porch by 7 square feet.
 - C. It doubles the perimeter of the porch.
 - D. It doubles the area of the porch.
48. Opal wrote a computer program to create a new secret pass code for her computer files each week. The first three pass codes are shown in the table below.

Week	Pass Code
1	5-7-4
2	10-14-8
3	15-21-12

If the pattern in the table continues, what will be the next pass code?

- A. 20-28-16
- B. 15-14-20
- C. 20-24-16
- D. 18-24-15

49. The sixth-grade students at Miller School were surveyed two years ago and again this year about their favorite subject. The graphs below show the results.



Which statement is a reasonable conclusion based on the two graphs?

- A. English is harder than it was two years ago.
- B. English has become more popular in the last two years.
- C. Math is more fun to do than it was two years ago.
- D. Math increased the most in popularity in the last two years.



50. In science class, Cyan's model boat held 2817 grams of marbles before it sank. How many kilograms of marbles did Cyan's boat hold?

A. 0.2817
B. 2.817
C. 28.17
D. 281.7

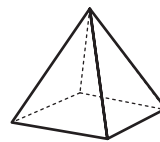
51. This year, Mr. Mussina charges \$6 for a spaghetti dinner at his restaurant. He plans to increase the price by \$0.25 each following year. If x represents the number of years, which expression represents the cost of a spaghetti dinner in x years?

A. $6(0.25) + x$
B. $6 + x + 0.25$
C. $6x + 0.25$
D. $6 + 0.25x$

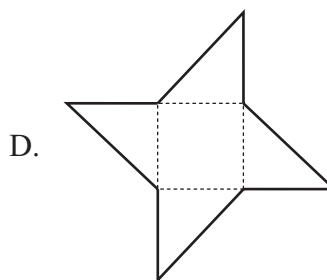
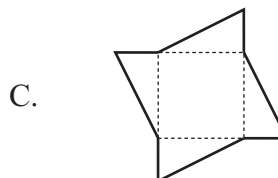
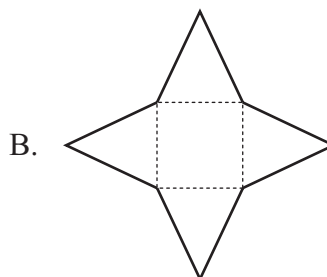
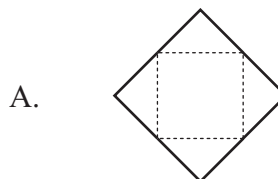
52. Two proper fractions are multiplied together. Both fractions are between $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1. Which statement describes the product?

A. The product is less than 1.
B. The product is equal to 1.
C. The product is between 1 and 2.
D. The product is greater than 2.

53. Carroll is designing a board game. The pieces that the players will move on the board will be square pyramids like the one shown below.



Which figure can be folded along the dotted lines to create a pyramid for Carroll's game?



54. Sam surveyed his friends and found that 7 out of 10 have a pet. What percent of Sam's friends have a pet?

- A. 0.07%
- B. 0.7%
- C. 7%
- D. 70%

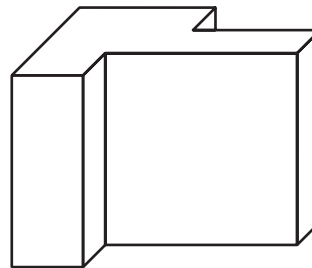
55. Which type of figure is **always** a rectangle?

- A. parallelogram
- B. square
- C. trapezoid
- D. quadrilateral

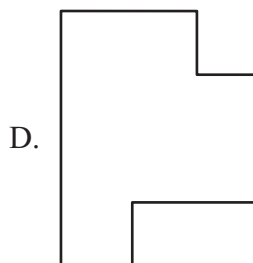
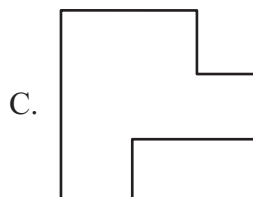
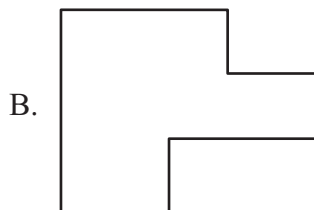
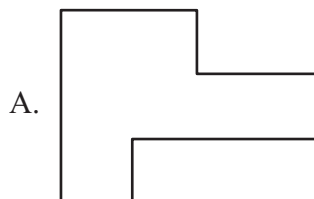
56. A history test consisted of 50 questions. Chris answered 86% of the questions correctly. How many questions did he answer correctly?

- A. 7
- B. 40
- C. 43
- D. 45

57. Aaron built the model of an office building shown below.

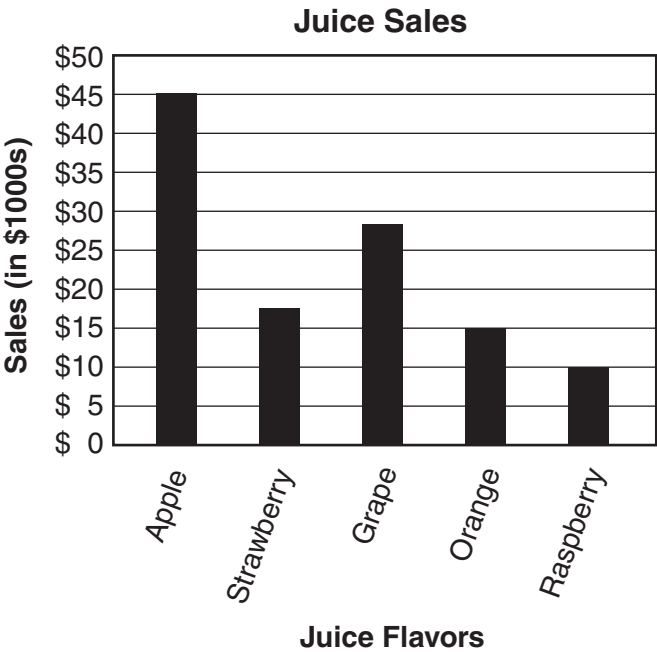


Which figure **best** represents the shape of the roof of the building?



58. One of Alex’s model train engines is 5 inches long. Every $\frac{1}{2}$ inch on the model engine represents 2 feet on a real engine. According to the model, what is the length of a real train engine?
- A. 2.5 feet
 - B. 5 feet
 - C. 10 feet
 - D. 20 feet

59. A juice company researched the sales of its five most popular juice flavors. The results are shown in the graph below.



Which two juice flavors have combined sales equal to the sales of apple juice?

- A. strawberry and grape
- B. strawberry and orange
- C. grape and raspberry
- D. orange and raspberry

60. Matt is buying a new bike. He can choose from the types and colors listed in the table below.

Bikes	
Type	Color
road	red
mountain	gold
	black

For his bike, Matt will choose one type and one color. Which organized list shows **all** the different bikes from which he can choose?

- A.

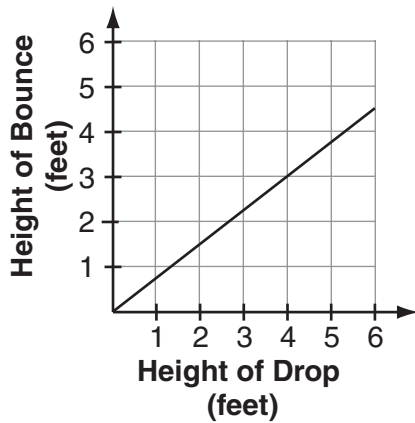
road, red
 mountain, gold
 mountain, black
- B.

road, red
 road, gold
 mountain, black
- C.

road, red
 road, gold
 mountain, gold
 mountain, black
- D.

road, red
 road, gold
 road, black
 mountain, red
 mountain, gold
 mountain, black

61. The graph below shows how high a ball is expected to bounce when dropped from various heights.



Based on this graph, which statement is true?

- A. The ball bounces to $\frac{3}{4}$ the height from which it is dropped.
 - B. The ball bounces to $\frac{4}{3}$ the height from which it is dropped.
 - C. The ball bounces to a height 1 foot less than that from which it is dropped.
 - D. The ball bounces to a height 1 foot more than that from which it is dropped.
62. At a movie, 72% of the people in the audience were female. There were 150 people at the movie. How many were female?
- A. 48
 - B. 78
 - C. 108
 - D. 128

63. Alan is creating a survey to learn about the homework his classmates are assigned. Which question would provide him with the **best** information about the amount of homework his classmates do?

- A. Do you think you get too much homework each night?
- B. Did you work on your homework for more than two hours yesterday?
- C. In which subject is your homework the easiest?
- D. How much time did you spend working on your homework this Monday?

64. The number sentence below was created by applying the associative property of multiplication.

$$6 \times (5 \times 3) \times 4 = (6 \times n) \times 12$$

Which value of n will make the number sentence true?

- A. 3
- B. 5
- C. 12
- D. 15



Write your answers to questions 65 through 67 in the spaces provided in your Student Response Booklet. Show all of your work.

65. Compute:

$$16.2 \times 1.1$$

66. Compute:

$$\frac{1}{8} \div \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2}$$

67. Compute:

$$33 + 2 \times 5 - 4$$

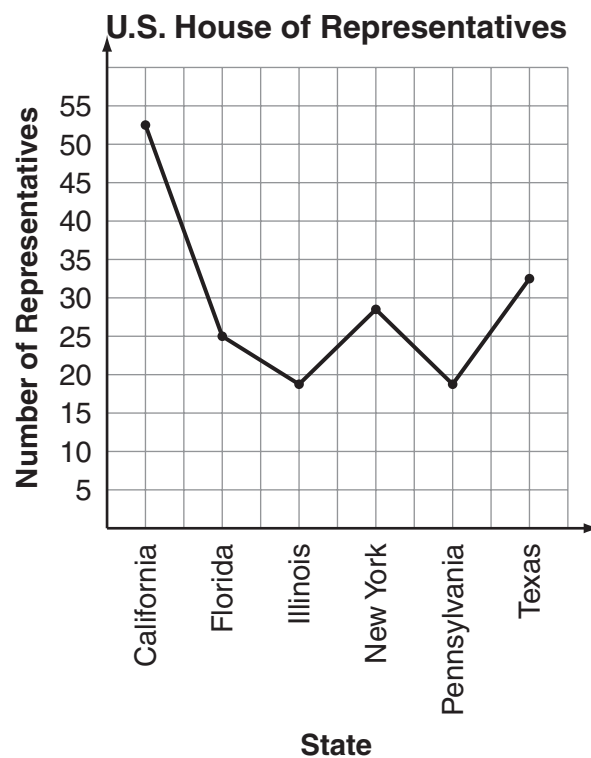


Write your answer to question 68 in the space provided for it in your Student Response Booklet. Show all of your work.

68. The table below shows the six states with the most members in the U.S. House of Representatives.

State	Number of Representatives
California	53
Florida	25
Illinois	19
New York	29
Pennsylvania	19
Texas	32

- Create a bar graph showing the number of representatives from each state listed in the table. Be sure to completely label both axes.
- Franco made a line graph of the data. His graph is shown below.



Give a complete explanation as to why Franco's graph is not an appropriate representation of the data in the table.

Acknowledgments

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